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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS MEET.

Mr. Lloyd George's Appeal for Fair Play.

London, March 4.
Addressing the first session of the Industrial Joint Committee of Employers and Employed, which was constituted at the Industrial Conference on February 27, and was which held privately this morning at the Central Hall, Westminster, Sir Thomas Munro, presiding, the Premier said he was returning to Paris to attend the Peace Conference this afternoon, but he thought it important to come there and say a few words to them, who were also sitting at a peace conference which was more important for the future than perhaps they realised. Russia had gone to pieces and he was sorry to say that the symptoms were that Germany was also going to pieces. There was in Germany a lack of cohesion of ideas regarding the way the country was going to march. He would not be surprised if Britain had again to save civilisation in more ways than one. The Committee's task was to settle the peace of the country, but they were doing more—they were setting up a model of civilisation for the rest of the world. Let them approach their labours in that spirit. Civilisation might be shattered to atoms. It could only be saved by the triumph of justice and fair play to all classes. The Premier urged them not to try to get advantages over each other. They were not advocates, but judges for the whole nation, which looked to them to save the State. He advised employers not to seek temporary advantages which might finally ruin them, but to take a long view and see that the foundations, which in some places were rotten, were under-pinned and made secure. He pointed out to the workers that what was happening in Russia and what might happen in Germany showed they were a class which anarchy suited least, and that when they seemed to be triumphing most, they were really, except perhaps a favoured few, suffering most dreadful horrors. They must see that a stream of prosperity irrigated the whole land. It was a mistake to keep men working longer than was absolutely necessary, but at the same time, two things must be borne in mind—namely, foreign competition and the need of productivity for a community of 45 millions. Therefore it was necessary to find a legitimate boundary, just as the Paris Peace Conference was trying to fix the boundaries of Europe. They must use commonsense and get a line that would meet the justice of the case.

The Premier, referring to unemployment, emphasised that while to the employer unemployment meant only the loss of profits and mental worry, to the worker it meant personal suffering and the still greater sorrow of seeing his family starving. Only those who had lived in the working classes could appreciate these horrors, which must be banished. They must devise some scheme whereby when unemployment came it would be impossible for distress and famine to haunt the homes of honest people, who were only seeking work. Even a criminal sentenced to hard labour was fed. It was unjust and unfair that a man seeking work should be deprived of food.

The Premier emphasised that the prosperity of the country depended upon increasing its productivity, and the heavy charges on the State, owing to the war, whereby the National Debt had reached £800,000,000, must be met by increased productivity. He urged employers and employed freely to exchange views, to have a quiet talk and devise an understanding. It was hard to get suspicion against employers out of the minds of the workers, but they must make the worker understand that the greater the productivity of the country, the greater would be his and the employer's prosperity. Let them see that sunshine entered the workman's cottage as well as the employer's mansion—(Cheers).

MORE TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BERLIN.

Copenhagen, March 4.
A message from Berlin says the Prussian Government has declared several districts in Berlin in a state of siege in order effectively to protect the workers from terrorism. The Imperial Minister of Defence, Herr Noske, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army area, is assuming executive authority.

GENERAL STRIKE URGED.

Copenhagen, March 4.
A message from Berlin, dated March 3, says a very stormy meeting of the Berlin Soviet Communists and Independent Socialists, by a bare majority over the Majority Socialists, passed a resolution in favour of a general strike to enforce the demand for political recognition of the Soviets and the overthrow of the Scheidemann Ministry. It is anticipated, however, that the Majority Socialist workers will not participate in the strike.

DISTURBANCES IN THE CAPITAL.

Copenhagen, March 5.
A message from Berlin says, following upon the Spartacists' decision for a general strike, disturbances occurred in various parts of the city. It is declared that the Government is prepared to meet eventualities. The sailor Kuhne, who last November was proclaimed President of Oldenburg and Friesland, has been arrested by Herr Noske and conveyed to Berlin.

MORE STRIKES.

Copenhagen, March 5.
A message from Berlin, dated March 4, says a meeting of the Soviets has proclaimed a general strike of all transport workers, electricians, telegraphists, restaurateurs and pressmen, but has exempted firemen, undertakers, and staffs of hospitals. A Trades Unions Sickness Funds meeting demanded recognition of the Soviets, the release of political prisoners, especially Herr Ledebour and Herr Radek, as well as the disbandment of the Volunteer Corps. The meeting passed a resolution denouncing the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburg and Ludendorff. *Vorwarts* has published an appeal by the Directorate of the Social Democrats urging the workers to resist the terrorist compulsion strike.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LOOKING FORWARD.

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES U. S. GOVERNORS.

Washington, March 12.
President Wilson addressed a conference of Governors of the United States of America at Washington to-day. After greeting them he said: "The thing that has impressed me, not only in the recent work where I have been in conference on the other side of the water, but for many months before I went across the water, was this: we are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel with the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of the people runs down into the great body of the men and women who do the work of the world, and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere success of great enterprises. It is completed only by the standard of the benefits that it confers upon those who in the obscure ranks of life contribute to the success of these enterprises. The hearts of the men, women and children of the world have been stirred in a way that has never been known before. They are not only stirred by their own individual circumstances, but they are beginning to get a vision of the general circumstances of the world for the first time in history, an international sympathy which is quick and vital—a sympathy which does not display itself only in the contrast of government, but which displays itself between the great bodies that constitute the great nations. The significance of a great conference like this is that we are expressing in it—and I believe they express in it—the result of the conference that we are servants of this great planet of people who constitute the United States of America, and as their servants it is their business, as it is our privilege, to find out how to best assist in knitting their lives where we wish them to be, giving them the other opportunity that they ought to have, in assisting in public counsel on their private affairs, upon which the happiness of man depends. And so I am more distressed that I cannot take part in this council, because my present business is to understand what plans man everywhere wants. It is perfectly understood in Paris that we are not meeting there as the masters of anybody; but that we are meeting there as the servants of about 700,000,000 people, and that unless we show we understand the business of servants we will not satisfy them, and we will not accomplish the peace of the world. If we show that we are about to serve any interest other than theirs we will have become candidates for the most lasting discredit that could ever attach to men in history. And so it is with a profound feeling of significance of the thing we are understanding that I bid you welcome, because I believe you are coming together in the spirit which you have tried to indicate, and that we will together concert a method of co-operation and individual action which will really accomplish what we wish to see accomplished in steady and easing and creating the whole labour forces of the United States of America." *American Wireless, by courtesy of the Daily Bulletin.*

PEACE PROBLEMS AND DISCUSSIONS.

CHINA AND JAPANESE RIGHTS IN CHINA.

Paris, March 3.
It is believed that the future of France will be decided at the Peace Conference during the next seven days. The aim of the Military part of the Conference is to secure absolute disarmament of Germany, within limits, but not leaving the German Government defenceless to suppress internal disorders.

France wishes to prevent the Rhineland Palatinate ever again becoming the taking off point for a German invasion, and would like to have a reliable buttress between France and Germany.

The settlement of the left bank of the Rhine will figure in the Preliminary Peace Treaty and France has suggested the formation of an independent German republic on the left bank of the Rhine.

Marquis Saionji, the head of the Japanese delegation, will join the Committee of Ten to-day.

The Chinese Peace Delegation has issued a communication implying that China had not been a voluntary party to the transaction involving Japan's preferential rights, interests and privileges throughout the Chinese Province of Shantung, as such a transaction could not be said to be innocuous and not involving the violation of China's territorial integrity.

All the signs indicate that good business will be done this week.—*Havas.*

AIRMEN TO BE RETAINED.

London, March 4.
The Naval and Military Air Force Service Bill has been issued. It empowers the retention of men now in the Forces until April 30, 1920.

WHY UKRAINIANS DENOUNCED ARMISTICE.

Berne, March 5.
The Ukrainians have issued a statement declaring that the Armistice has been denounced because the proposed new frontier would hand over Lemberg and the petroleum district of Drohobyzs to the Poles.

FRENCH RESIST CAPITAL TAX.

Paris, March 3.
"Germany must pay first" is the curt reply of the French taxpayers to the proposition by M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, to levy a tax on capital. If an increase of taxation is inevitable, the German tax-payer should be the first to pay.—*Havas.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post".)

SHANGHAI GERMAN DOCTORS STILL MISSING.

Shanghai, March 12.
Herr von Hanneken has gone on board. Three doctors are still missing. The vessel will probably sail on Thursday.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

London, March 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Tate, Mr. W. H. Fisher for Mr. E. S. Montagu stated that as far as he was aware there was no likelihood of the Tibetan question being brought up at the Peace Conference. The Government was fully alive to the importance of reaching a satisfactory settlement of it but was unable to say what steps it might be desirable to take. He pointed out that a temporary truce between the Chinese and Tibetan forces in East Tibet was concluded in August last.

THE HOME MAILS FOR HONGKONG.

WHY SUCH DELAYS?

Postmaster General's Explanation.

If there is anything which gives foreigners in this island sleepless nights it is the English mails. Here we are in the middle of March and, until yesterday, the last letters from Home were dated January 6th. The "Nellie," that came yesterday, brought in twenty letters from London up till January 30th, superscribed "via Suez."

The whole question of the Home mails is shrouded in mystery. It is at present almost a Chinese puzzle. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, our Postmaster-General, was interviewed this morning by a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative as to why the English mails should be so irregular and topsy-turvy. Mr. Ross said he was not an open sesame. "All we know is that the mails have left and why they are late we do not know. We have tried to London."

It appears from the conversation with Mr. Ross that the people at Home are labouring under the delusion that the Suez route is not open. The London Post Office has seemingly bungled the whole thing. They have sent only letters marked "via Suez" through the Suez route and the others via Canada. People at Home did not realise that things would assume their normal state so soon after the war. They do not know which is the shortest route. If "via Suez" is not marked on the letters, the London Post Office presumes that the senders want the messages to go by the slow route. During the war the safest route was via Canada and America. Before the Russian Revolution the Siberian route was the quickest, but when this was closed the Canadian route was used.

On 1st July, 1918, the carrying of mails from Bombay to Hongkong was suspended by the P. and O. owing to the Company not being able to arrange for the ships. Again, mails from Hongkong for London may have to wait for an indefinite period at Bombay. At present, since the Armistice, a host of ships have been using the Suez passage and arriving in Hongkong in 36 days but unfortunately they have not brought any mails.

"Why should this be so?" asked our representative. "Well, you see, I telegraphed to London and in answer to my telegram they said that they were sending their mails via the Suez route from February 13th. The last London mail that we had received was dated January 6th. This comprised the specially marked "via Suez" letters. If the London Post Office had sent the whole of the mails as they sent the special marked letters we would have got complete mails up to January 30th instead of January 6th. The trouble is we cannot say where the mails are. They may be stopped anywhere. They may have gone to San Francisco, Seattle or any other port and held up for want of steamers to carry them."

"Then there is something rotten in the State of Denmark," moralised the writer.

"We cannot find out what it is. It may be that influenza is raging in America and has disorganised the carriage of the mails. In ordinary good times we may get the mails from Canada in 42 days, which is a fair average. It may be two days more or less. There is nothing that we can say to London. Once the mails leave London the London Post Office knows nothing further until they reach their destinations. If the mails are delayed in America they will leave by the first boat. Again, there may be congestion on the American railways or a train smash in Canada. Suppose, you send a mail from this Colony to England or Canada. Once it leaves our hands we do not know where it is. So also with the London Post Office. As a case in point, the mail which left London on December 18th was very much delayed because a fire occurred in a place called Monroe, in Washington State, and the mails were very badly burnt. The American Post Office people saved the mails and most of the outside bags were burnt. They had to re-patch them. That caused the delay in that particular mail. Thus it explains that once the mails leave our hands there are no means of knowing what has happened."

Mr. Ross went on to explain that the "Mexico Maru," which is expected here to-day, is bringing 600 bags of mails. All that the Hongkong Post Office was informed was that 600 bags were destined to Hongkong. The foreign Post Office does not go to the trouble of stating how many letters are from London and how many from other places. Some of these mails may, on the other hand, have to be transhipped.

"What about the parcel mails?" interrogated our representative. "The parcel mails have been arriving much more quickly than the letter mails. Usually speaking, the parcels are received here a fortnight ahead of the letters of the same date. The parcel bill is made up, in ordinary days, the duplicates arrived a fortnight before the parcels. From the duplicates we make out receipts for the parcels. As soon as the parcels are received in the office, receipts are sent out and we can deliver the parcels half-an-hour after they get into the office. The last parcel mail from London was despatched on the 20th January and reached Hongkong on March 11th. The last letter mail was January 6th. Well, now, instead of having all our receipts ready, the receipts have to be made up after the parcels have arrived. That delays the delivery of parcels for a day. For the 600 parcels which came the last time 1,200 receipts had to be made out. We had the last

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.7-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast—rain. Barometer—30.03. Temperature 2 p.m.—60. Humidity 2 p.m.—75.

R. H. K. GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

The draw for the Captain's Cup of 1918 is as follows:—Mrs. Crawford, bye; Mrs. Morrison, bye; Mrs. Adams, plays Mrs. Redmond; Mrs. Moore plays Mrs. Dreaper; Miss Wilkinson plays Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Middleton Smith, bye; Mrs. Athol Anderson, bye; Miss T. Rodger, bye; 1st Round to be played by 19th March, 2nd Round to be played by 26th March, 3rd Round to be played by 2nd April, Final Round to be played by 9th April.

The Wodehouse Cup was won by Mrs. Dreaper and Mrs. Moore, beating Lady Rees Davis and Mrs. Maitland by 6 and 3 in the final.

The Lady Rees Davies Competition was won by Mrs. H. Griffin and Mrs. Fleming with a net score of 71.

The Railway Cup was won by Mrs. Moore, beating Mrs. Fletcher 4 and 3 in the final.

DEMAND OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Cape Town, February 3.—The South African Indian Congress representing the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Provinces, passed a resolution asking the Government to amend the laws which were operating oppressively against them, including the Act prohibiting the free movement of Indians throughout the Union. The Congress decided to send to least two delegates each from the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Provinces to attend a special session of the Indian National Congress in London, in order to support the claims for Indian autonomy. The delegates will also be authorised to plead the cause of South African Indians. The Congress passed a further resolution to urge the Imperial Government not to cede German South-West Africa to the Union until the "obnoxious laws" in the Union were repealed.

January parcel mail reach Hongkong on the 22nd February; the parcel mail of January 9th from London reached here on February 24th, the parcel mail of January 16th on February 27th, and that of January 23rd reached here on the 11th March. Strange to say, no letters came by the same ships.

"Then can we expect to get our Home mails regularly in future?" "From February 13th there will be regular sailings from London via the Suez. The mails troubles will then end. The mails from January 6th to February 27th have been held up somewhere. The steamers from Japan may bring some of these mails. The "Mexico Maru" is not likely to bring all the delayed mails."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Fair and Warner"—9.15 p.m.

City Hall—Maurice Myer—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

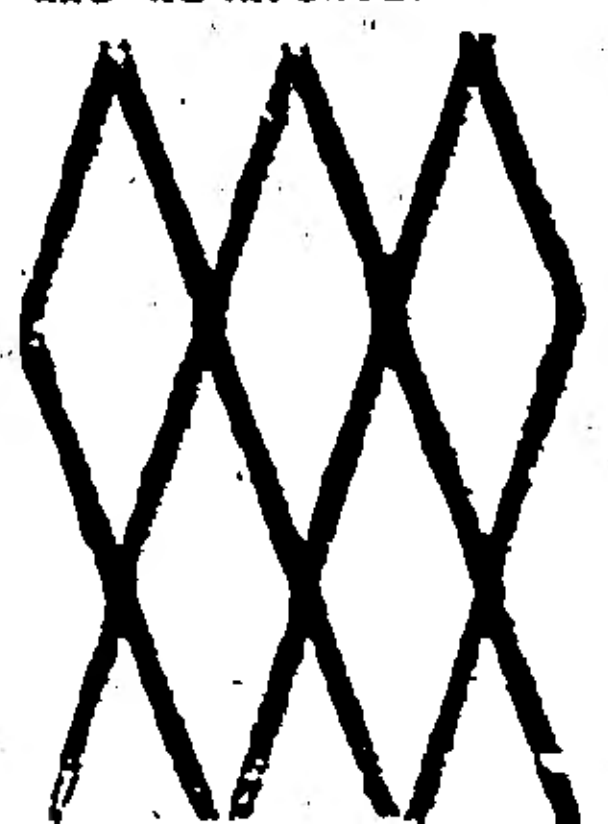
Botanic Gardens—Horticultural Show—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Mr. L. HONDA Mrs. S. ONDA
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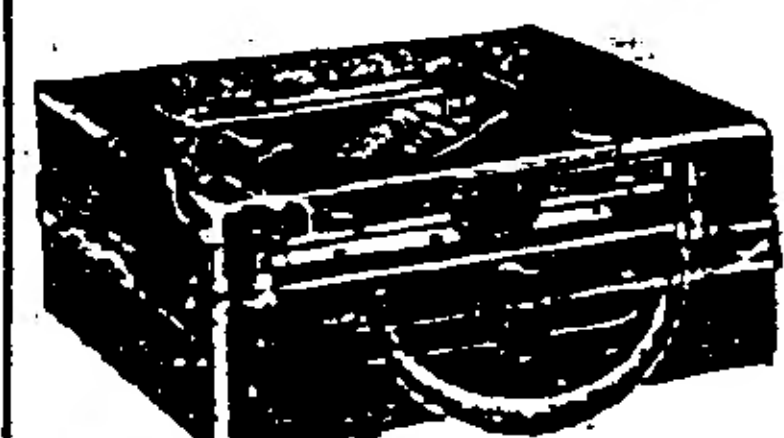
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BRITONS IMPRESS GERMANS.

STRIKING CONTRAST
COMPARED WITH
AMERICANS.Coblenz, Saturday, Jan. 12.—
A day's ride down the Rhine
Valley through the American and
British zones of occupation gives
an idea of certain exterior differ-
ence in the attitude of the two
invading forces.The British are conquerors;
the Americans are police.In the substantial matter of
administration in captured pro-
vinces there may be a similarity,
but on the surface, which is all
that I dare consider, the British
army is a victorious army and the
Americans a competent and
businesslike constabulary. Big
Seas and Canadians tramp the
streets of Cologne and Bonn with
whip lashes, acting like cold vic-
tors toward the vanquished.
They are scrupulous in appear-
ance and masterful in demeanor;
Germans to them are less than
dust beneath their chariot wheels;
to say nothing of the rust which
never stained their swords.The British are bosses and
this zone is on its knees. When
they march through German
streets bayonets are fixed; there
are plumes and banners and all
the traditional panoply of war.
There is apparently no serious
fraternisation between the British
and the German, upon whose neck
their boot heels rest so gracefully.You can see a battalion of
Scottish guards line up in front
of the cathedral in Cologne, their
band playing British battle airs
and "God Save the King." In-
habitants pause for a moment,
looking on in solemn curiosity,
and then go their way thinking—
heaven knows what. They are
incurable. After a few hours'
superficial scrutiny of the German
attitude in the British territory,
I believe that they are stunned
and do not know exactly what
has hit them.The British have much the
better of the Americans in the
urban character of their zone.
Coblenz, the American capital, is
more or less a muddy sty, but
Cologne and Bonn, where the
British rule, are pleasant and
prosperous centres, containing
all the conveniences desired by
the modern soldier.Around the quadrangle of the
University of Bonn, where the
erstwhile German crown prince
went to school, are brawny British
six-inch guns flaunting their
powers, each of them
manned and with ammunition
ready. They do not, from ap-
pearances, trust the Germans.
The Union Jack floats from the
roof of the ancient palace, which
is the site of the university, and
upon the campus are British
soldiers kicking footballs about
with great gusto.In every square on every day
there is a military ceremonial
symbolising conquest, and even
along the country's crossroads
there are British troops in motion.
They are in outward aspect stern,
magnificent and imperial, and
they seem to enjoy the fruits of
the mad game they have just
just won.The 3rd Army is strictly a
business army, and in its depart-
ment there is no bunk. It cares
little about the rouge of war.
The 3rd Army is there because
it is there.—By Percy Hammond.CORONA
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TELEPHONE 2487.ENCOURAGING CHINESE
INDUSTRIES.The Chinese Ministry of Finance
has addressed a circular
instruction to the provinces to
the effect that in view of the pre-
sent situation of the country all
possible encouragement should be
given to the industry and com-
merce of the Nation. The prin-
cipal factor for the development of
home industries is to reduce the
rates, possible facilities in trans-
portation, etc. The Shenchangs
of the provinces are instructed to
comply strictly with the orders of
the Ministry in reducing the rates
of taxation on the native products
of their respective provinces, such
as cloth, etc. All those goods
which are exempted by the Gov-
ernment from 'likin and customs
duties, should not be detained by
local authorities under any pre-
text.

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GENERAL NEWS.

JAPANESE STUDENTS TO STUDY
IN GERMANY.With the view of meeting the
urgent demand for teachers for
the great number of new colleges
and schools which are to be
established by the Government
in the next few years, the Depart-
ment of Education has decided
to send 110 students abroad for
study as pedagogues. These are
graduates of the Imperial
Universities and other Govern-
ment educational institutions
and each will be given
Ten 250 per month, with
all travelling expenses. The
Government has also decided to
create 400 scholarship for im-
perial University students, these
to be of Ten 30 per month. It is
not known to what country these
Government students are to be
sent for their training as teachers.
Before the war most such
students were sent to Germany,
but recently the greater number
have gone to America. It is now
regarded as questionable which
country will be the best for the
Japanese students. In connection
with this, Mr. Matsuura of the
Department of Education says
that most medical students, as
well as those studying pure
science, will again be sent to
Germany; those on applied
science to America, mechanical
engineers to England and artists
to France.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

There is every reason to believe
that secret negotiations towards
a conciliation between the Pope
and Italy have been successful,
and that a satisfactory settlement
of the Roman question has been
reached on the basis of the
renunciation of the Papal claim
to temporal power. Although no
details are known, it is reported
on the best authority that the
concessions made by the Govern-
ment are not incompatible with
Italian territorial unity and hence
do not include the granting to
the Pope of an outlet to the sea
and of a strip of land
connecting it with the Apostolic
Palaces. The Pope has requested
President Wilson to notify the
Allied representatives at the
Peace Conference of the proposed
settlement of the Roman question.
Such a notification is justified
owing to the fact that a concilia-
tion between the Pope and Italy
will imply the internationalisation
of the Papacy, in which, in future,
the Italian element will not pre-
dominate as heretofore, lest the
Church should be considered
more Italian than Catholic. The
mere fact of such a notification,
which President Wilson has
consented to make, will afford a
sufficient international sanction
to the settlement, which may be
announced after Mr. Wilson's
visit to the Pope.

RIGHTS OF SILVER BADGE.

Many soldiers, both officers
and men, who are invalided out
of the Army are unaware of the
benefits to which they are entitled
in the way of pensions and allow-
ances, and also in the matter of
medical treatment and training
for civil employment. In order to
assist them, and also to help mem-
bers of Parliament and others con-
cerned, Sir Montague Barlow and
Sec.-Lieut. W. Gordon Williams,
of the Parliamentary War Pen-
sions Bureau, have prepared an
admirable booklet setting forth
what these men are entitled to
after their discharge. The book,
which can be bought for a shill-
ing, will save the invalided
soldier the necessity of searching
through official documents to find
out what his country is prepared
to do for him after he has doffed
the khaki. There are many, the
book points out, who leave the
Army still requiring medical
treatment, and who, through
ignorance, are paying for it them-
selves, instead of getting it at the
expense of the State. The
scheme of free training for
civilian employment is arranged
through the Ministry of
Labour, working in conjunction
with the Pensions Ministry. The
handbook is entitled "War
Pensions, Gratuities, Allowances,
Treatment and Training for
Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men," and
is published by the Dryden
Press: J. Davy and Sons,
Fifth Street, London, W.1.

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Many humorous things happen in Whitty Street.

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Many clerks in financial circles must live upon lemons; they are so assiduous.

Although Malini does not guarantee to produce a bank clerk from a lemon, of equal value is the magical way in which he finds a banknote inside the fruit.

A modern woman writer has stated, in a book on modern marriage, that men's clubs are essential for the happiness of home life. Club were undoubtedly necessary in pre-historic days with which to physically enforce the obedience of wives; but modern clubs (and bridge) have broken more homes and hearts than even royal gifts of diamonds can ever repair.

Opinions are very mixed at the White House over the League of Nations Scheme. Possibly a good strong dose of Whitehouse Mixture is needed to settle the trouble.

In spite of the tremendous "beating up" she has had, Germany is still looking forward to "the day" when she can have a place in the sun. So in the future we may hear of the Hun toasting to the "Sun-day".

Smith is a more uncommon name than is popularly believed. An Australian on enlisting in the A.I.F. was asked by the recruiting sergeant for his name. "Smith," was the reply. "I seem to have heard that name before, somewhere," murmured the sergeant.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley is one of the most popular men in England, and is cheered by crowds in the streets. His most famous war phrase is "Cheerio," likewise "Hurray-tio." Riding on the crest of the wave of national popularity, his name should be, more appropriately, Topley.

At the present time, there is such a dearth of clothing in Germany, that most people are in rags. However, being such a musical nation, they surely should not grumble at having a Rag time.

Once you marry you are sold, as well as "Bought and Paid For."

"It pays to advertise." Pairs of lovely sparkling eyes. For they bring the girls a prize When they use them—with their sighs.

Chappies are in fine feather when they are watching the play from the wings. But perhaps being there is only a stall.

At times of the year, it is so hot on the Rand, S.A., that many people wear their pyjamas in the daytime. It reminds one of a once popular ditty: "Let's all go down the Rand, and wear our pyjamas."

At Malini's performance on Saturday night, it nearly gave one astigmatism trying to see through the mystic glasses.

There is a strong love interest in "Pinkie and the Fairies." But not nearly so strong as the Moneylenders' love interest.

Constantinople, with the Bosphorus, is to pass out of Turkish hands. And so the unfortunate people who have suffered under the Turk's oppression for so long will be able to say, "No more Turkish Boss for us."

People with auburn hair are usually hot-tempered. It is a hot or burning question and possibly the statement is just "hot air."

A committee is to be formed to draft proposals for a Memorial to the Fallen in the Great War. What finer compliment could be paid to the noble fallen than to elect to the committee, some of their living mates, who have returned from France, to help in the splendid scheme to perpetuate their memory?

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PEACE PLANES' PART IN COMMERCE.

The principal aeroplane makers throughout the country are fully preparing for the coming revolution in rapid mail and commercial transit, and when the Government finally releases them from war work some startling developments may be expected. One Manchester firm is reported to be preparing to put 1,000 commercial aeroplanes "on the road" within a few weeks of the final change from war to peace.

When the first commercial airways are open it will be quite possible for a business man to make a tour to Manchester, Liverpool, and London in one day; and even Birmingham may be included. Manchester would become one of the natural centres of the civil aerial service.

The possibilities of conducting some of the city's commercial business with other centres by air was discussed recently by the manager of Messrs. A. V. Roe and Co., Ltd., makers of the famous Avro machines, of Newton Heath.

"At present a commercial man wishing to do business in London in one day has to spend eight hours in the train," he said.

"That would be reduced to four hours—that is to say, he would leave Manchester at 8 in the morning, reach London at 10 and, leaving at 5 p.m. would be back at 7—a clear 7-hour working day."

"Another feature of the commercial air service would be the rapid delivery of documents actually written by one person, to another, thereby eliminating the possibility of mistakes in transcription, such as frequently occur in long commercial messages sent by wire or phone. Commercial passengers will be conveyed in machines with enclosed fuselages. They will sit in a compartment quite apart from that of the pilot, and, if necessary, it could be electrically heated, and everything done to make their journey comfortable."

"I am in favour of Government inspection of commercial aeroplanes, and in the interests of public safety anyone who can put an aeroplane together ought not to be allowed to travel over the airways without supervision of the machine's efficiency."

"The transport of heavy goods will be a subsequent development, as this would require specially built aeroplanes of high horse-power and carrying capacity. Light mail-carrying machines would be built to take 300 lb. of postal matter, and these would be the fastest machines."

The coming revolution will see the appearance of a new type of public passenger. With all his war experience behind him, this Mercury of Commerce must have a full knowledge of the airways, and recognise towns and cities in the mist and half light; and he must show tact and resource in the delivery of messages.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS PEACE.

There seems every sign that the preliminary peace terms will be completed during the next two weeks. When we consider the magnitude of the task which the delegates have taken in hand, it will be seen how great their efforts have really been, when they have brought peace so near in so short a time. Everywhere their path has been strewn with obstacles, and though the deliberations were sometimes irksome, and in some cases seemingly unnecessary, the results have proved how strenuous have been their efforts. There is no need to dilate on the obstacles with which the work of the Peace Conference has been, and is even now being, beset. Every point discussed has been charged with great possibilities, and every conclusion arrived at, has been the result of that wonderful co-operation and sincerity which the Allies have so signally displayed. The peace delegates have encountered trouble from every direction, and they have accomplished their aims in the face of almost overwhelming odds, for it seems that they are well on the way to bring peace to Europe. The Allies have received help from no one except themselves, indeed they have received nothing but opposition from the enemy, who, though they have not been in a great position to lend help, do not seem to have tried very hard.

Even now the situation in Germany is very critical and what constitution exists seems to be unable to cope with the many difficulties. On one hand, the German Government is threatened with a reactionary movement, and on the other with proletarian dictatorship. When the newly formed National Assembly first met at Weimar, and a central government seemed established, it was thought that Germany might in a measure find her feet again, but results have proved that the present Government is totally incapable of handling the difficult situation. The masses have lost all confidence in it, and are demanding extreme democratic measures such as socialisation of wealth and the supremacy of the Soviets in the direction of public affairs. In other words, the tendency of the German people is towards Bolshevism, and the present policy of moderation which is held by the National Assembly is being demonstrated in other parts of Europe. Up to the present, the Government has held out against both the reactionaries and the extremists but it is difficult to say how long it will continue to do so. Germany is now, as ever, the greatest obstacle to the peace of Europe. The great question during the next week or two will be how to do away with this obstacle and so make peace possible at an early date.

The German problem is primarily a political one, which must be solved by the German people itself, but there is also the economic difficulty, the solution of which will go a long way to set right the political difficulties. There can be no question that Germany is economically in a terrible condition. Up to the present the Allies have considered that the maintaining of the blockade of Germany was necessary in order to bring peace, and to ensure that hostilities could not be renewed. Lately, however, they have recognised the fact that the blockade is in a measure responsible for the chaotic condition of Germany, and the holding up of the peace, which the whole world needs so much. Of all the Allies, France has most opposed the lifting of the blockade, but now we learn that the "alarmed state of affairs in Germany has induced Great Britain and the United States to prevail on the French Government to sanction the partial lifting of the blockade. There is no doubt as to the wisdom of such a measure, for a continuance of the blockade could only mean that the situation in Germany would grow worse. It seems, therefore, that the great obstacle in the path of the Peace Conference may, in some degree, soon disappear: only this way will there be any hope for a real peace settlement in Europe.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

TIT FOR TAT.

We have all heard of Scotsmen who do not mind telling a story against their own race. We have one to tell against ourselves. It is not without its humour, either. Some little time ago, we commented on the excessive zeal of a Government bill-poster who had freely plastered private premises with Police notifications. We suggested that the authorities would be rather annoyed if business firms made use of Government property in this way, and hinted that the columns of the Press were always available for giving publicity to important official announcements. In a thoroughly sporting spirit, the Police took the hint and made good use of the papers for advertising these notifications. That is Part I of the story. Here is Part II:—For many years past, the *Telegraph* has displayed a poster notice-board on a retaining wall near its office. This wall is Government property. So it came to pass that yesterday the P.W.D. served a notice on us requesting the removal of the board, "as no permission can be given for the use of Government property for advertising purposes." That's smart, and we bow to the P.W.D. humorist who got his own back on behalf of the Government. But there's a Part III to the story, which we had almost forgotten. A few weeks ago we gave the Police permission to display their notices on this board of ours, and they have freely done so. So by obeying the P.W.D. order we shall be depriving the Police of a most excellent site for their posters! That's the worst of the Government: the right hand never knows what the left hand doeth. We shall have to offend somebody. Isn't it awkward?

Under the auspices of the Canton Socialist Party, a girls' school will be shortly established in connection with the Co-operative School.

Patrons of "Pinky and the Fairies" are requested to take up their seats for the several performances before the 18th inst. to ensure the seats booked being reserved.

The Fire Brigade was called out this morning at about 8.30 to Mr. A.M.L. Soares' house, where it was found that a chimney had caught fire. It was quickly extinguished.

The fifth annual pupils' Piano-forte Recital by Prof. Danenberg's pupils will be held to-morrow afternoon at 5.15, sharp in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, in the presence of H. E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

An Indian constable made a smart arrest, just outside Messrs. Wm. Powell's, this afternoon, at about 3 o'clock when a Chinese attempted to decamp with an overcoat. The culprit struggled hard to get away, but failed, and was finally hauled off the Police Station.

Lady Tudor, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, arrived in Hongkong yesterday by the s.s. *Nellore*, being accompanied by Flag Captain and Mrs. F. C. Fisher. Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Kilgour were passengers by the same boat.

COMMUNICATION DELAYS.

Business people, as well as the public in general, will have read with much interest the explanation offered in the House of Commons regarding the delay in the Far Eastern cable service. It has been rather distressing to commercial firms to realise that it often takes the best part of three weeks to receive an answer to business cables, while the public is naturally disappointed at getting its cable news from eight to ten days old. These delays, it appears, have been caused by the huge increase in cable traffic compared with pre-war times, including a far larger proportion of Government work, and interruptions on many of the United Kingdom's cables. Something is being done towards an amelioration of the trouble, for Government departments are being requested to reduce their cable traffic, whilst the Post Office is supplementing the cable service by a freer use of wireless. It is sincerely to be hoped that these measures will ease the situation, which has become decidedly serious to commercial men in the East. There is also a great delay in the arrival of Home mails which is badly handicapping business. We should like to see representations made on this subject also, in the interests both of business houses and the public in general.

THE PEKING GARRISON.

It seems that China is raising at the Peace Conference the question of the foreign garrison in Peking, the presence of which, we are told, hurts the feelings of the younger generation of the Chinese. Unhappily for China, however, there are other feelings than these to be considered, and we should much doubt the wisdom of the garrison's removal yet awhile. China is by no means a peaceful country as yet, and even the Peking Government is watching out for a possible spread of Bolshevism via Russia. If all China's millions were as enlightened and civilised as "the younger generation" referred to, precautions such as these would not be necessary. But the country is infested with bandits and robbers who might at any time prove an organised menace to authority. And after past experiences, the foreign Powers cannot be blamed for being on their guard against unpleasant contingencies.

DAY BY DAY.

SELF-TRUST IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR MOST OF LIFE'S ILLS.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one of bacillary plague. None was fatal.

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A Chinese was caught stealing a brass tray from a godown on the Praya at Kennedy Town. Brought before the Magistrate, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. His record with the Police showed that he had been convicted in 1915 for a similar offence.

It was decided by the directors of the Canton Municipality that the wide roads should appear in Canton within four months. The main roads to be completed for the first time are 61,770 feet in length and 80 feet in width; except the road from the West Bund Gate which is 100 feet wide.

Brigadier General C. R. Woodroffe, who is passing through Hongkong on the s.s. *Nellore*, was attached to the Japanese Army in 1907-8. When war broke out he was a Major. He has seen much service in France, was mentioned in despatches four times and given the C.M.G. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour and also holds the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

A Chinese boy was to-day fined \$10 and given the option of 14 days' hard labour for having in his possession 14 catfishes of stolen rice. He was arrested in Des Voeux Road West, and it was stated that he dropped the sack of rice and took to his heels when he was accosted by a constable. His statement that the rice was gathered from the sweepings from a rice junk was disproved by the fact that the rice showed no traces of dust, and was in a clean condition.

At Tsikoktsui there is a mated where the workmen engaged on the reclamation works are housed. Yesterday an enterprising thief took advantage of the workmen's absence enter to the mated. Gathering all the clothing he could lay his hands on, he tied it in a bundle, and to save himself the trouble of carrying it down the stairs he threw it out of the window on to the road below. Afterwards he picked it up and took to his heels. A watchman, who saw the whole occurrence, gave chase and at length caught the thief. The Magistrate this morning sent him to prison for four weeks.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

[BY "ENHARMONIC")]

The orchestra at St. Andrew's Church is now in full swing and next Sunday it will assist at both morning and evening services. Besides playing in conjunction with the organ for hymn accompaniments, selections such as Handel's Largo will be played.

Experiments have been made at Home, recently, with the idea of applying music as an aid to recovery of cases of shell shock, and I understand that a good deal of progress has been made; physicians having been able to classify the effects of different kinds of music upon certain classes of patients. The contralto voice and the violin are said to have a better effect than any other form of music, and patients have been reported to have made remarkably rapid progress towards recovery under the influence of these.

A very successful and enjoyable concert was given, recently, in Peking, by the Peking Choral Society and a fine rendering of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hawaiian Wedding Feast" was included in a programme of glees for male voices, female voices and the two combined. Peking's local amateur talent also scored successes with solo items. The Peking Choral Society has been putting in some hard work recently and I understand that a series of concerts is to be given.

It would appear that promoters of concerts at Home do not intend to waste any time in getting to work to provide as many concerts as the public will digest. The Home papers are crowded with reports of recitals, choral performances and orchestral concerts and many of the pre-war favourites figure in the programmes. Miss Adela Verne, one of the finest female pianists ever heard on the London concert platform, has been busy at Wigmore Hall, Mr. Landon Ronald has been equally energetic with his conductor's baton, Mr. Kiddle has delighted audiences with a renewal of his organ recitals and Sir Henry Wood looks very much like putting the P.O.P. concert on their pre-war footing.

There are many new comers, both male and female, and all of them have passed through the fiery furnace stoked up by the London critics, and it is a striking fact that the criticisms contain little but high praise for the debutants. Whether this is due to a galaxy of abnormal talent or to a desire on the part of the critics to let the new comers down lightly in order that the revival of musical entertainments shall not be hampered, it is difficult to perceive. I rather imagine that the former is the case, for some of the older hands, such as Cyril Scott, have not been spared.

I notice one writer deals very severely with Elgar and upbraids that composer for making his grave compositions unpalatable to the average concert-goer. I have always thought that at times the composer of the incomparable "Gerontius" and "Pomp and Circumstance" is addicted to overstraining the plaintive note. His oratorio has never really appealed to popular taste and it is years since I have seen mention of the presentation of "The Apostles."

Which brings me to a point I have emphasised frequently both in these columns and elsewhere. Most musical functions are essentially business propositions of those who organise them and popular taste has got to be catered for. Those who delight in "Café d'Amour" will not put up with Cyril Scott and those promoters who have realised this fact will be in the way of reaping a rich harvest, which will do more to help the cause of popular English music than any amount of controversy.

PRAYA EAST
RECLAMATION SCHEME.EFFECT ON HOUSING
PROBLEM.[*"Hongkong Telegraph" Special.*]

So much ink has been spilt on the housing question, so many hairs have been split on the subject, that it was with a sigh of relief that the public recently read the statement made in the Legislative Council that the Government has the matter in hand. At that meeting, the Colonial Secretary said that what was referred to in the question as the housing problem had several different aspects. Certain measures required immediate action which had been taken after consultation with the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and the Praya East reclamation scheme would, he hoped, be proceeded with during this year. In view of their exceptional urgency and importance, the matters in question were being pushed on as fast as possible.

An amateur botanist was once strolling through a public park, when he came to a peculiar kind of tree. He, therefore, went across to the gardener, who was setting out a bed a short distance away. "What family does that tree over there belong to?" he asked the man. "No family at all," replied the gardener, importantly. This story is recalled by a study of the Praya East Reclamation Scheme. "What family does the Praya East scheme belong to?" was the poser put by a *Telegraph* representative to the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Director of Public Works. Mr. Chatham classes it in the Housing Problem family.

"Exactly what is the Praya Reclamation scheme?" asked the writer.

"It is a proposal to reclaim the area between the Naval property adjoining Arsenal Street and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's property in East Point. It will relieve congestion and render the available land for building sites. Morrison Hill will be cut away entirely and thus the whole land will become available for building purposes. The earth from the Morrison Hill will go to filling up the sea."

"What will be the area covered by the scheme?"

"It will go right along the whole of the Wanchai, past Bowrington Canal, down to Jardine's property in East Point."

"But how would that in any way solve the housing problem? To all appearances, the scheme is going to be embarked on simply for the purpose of helping the Chinese to get more housing accommodation."

"If you make areas available for the Chinese population then they will not crowd out the Europeans. The trouble with regard to the European population is that the Chinese are pushing them out. In former years there were no Chinese in Causeway Road and other roads which were, ten years ago, the preserves of the foreigners. This reclamation scheme will put a stop to the encroachment. Morrison Hill and the reclaimed area in Wanchai should relieve the congestion. It is a very big scheme, and nothing has been earmarked for it by the Government. The idea is that marine lot-holders should contribute the actual cost of reclaiming the area in front of their holdings. The cost of the whole reclamation will be ascertained and this will be divided among the holders in proportion to their holdings. It will take some years to be completed."

"How do you propose taking the scheme in hand?"

"We shall have to lay down tramways from Morrison Hill to the sea. We shall have to build a sea wall. All the drains and sewers will also have to be extended."

Mr. Chatham was reticent on the question of the cost and the period of construction. He could not say whether the marine lot-holders were unanimously in favour of the scheme. What if a certain number of holders declined to pay for the reclamation in front of their properties? They did not call for the piper and

therefore might not be willing to pay for the tune. Mr. Chatham, in this connection, said a meeting of the marine lot-holders in the area that Government contemplated reclaiming would be asked to express their views on the matter.

"But what if the lot-holders are not agreed on the value of the scheme? You cannot force them to pay for a thing that they do not want and have not asked you for. You want them to pay for the reclamation in advance?"

"In that case the Government has the power to take over the lots of the dissenters, and compensate them. The Hongkong Land Investment Company are, I think, the biggest holders of lots in the area that we want to reclaim."

"The real people whom the reclamation scheme will benefit will be the Land Investment Company," stated the writer.

"It will benefit one and all, I think. The scheme was the suggestion of Sir Paul Chater, and was made in 1900. It has lain dormant ever since until now, when it has been revived."

THE SCHEME EXPLAINED.

The proposition of a Praya East reclamation was originally made to the Hongkong Government as far back as June, 1900. The scheme as then set forth was not, however, acceptable to the Government, the latter contending that the terms proposed were unduly favourable to the lot-holders, and asking for an equal distribution of the land reclaimed after deduction of the expenses of reclamation. To this the lot holders would not agree unless the Government consented to include in the cost of reclamation the compensation that would undoubtedly be claimed by marine lot-holders for loss of frontage, etc. on their existing lots during the progress of the work, and for the diminished value of these lots, on conversion into inland lots, and it was suggested that a further extension of the reclamation by another 75 feet be added to the strip of land reserved for godowns, making the depth of the reclamation 520 feet instead of 445 feet, as originally proposed; and a payment to the Treasury by the marine lot-holders of a premium of 25 cents per foot on every foot of building land to be leased to them. It is now understood that no matter how it may be found convenient to divide the work in carrying it out, the whole cost shall be kept in one general account and shall be made to fall upon the whole of the contributors to the reclamation fund in proportion to the areas of building land accruing to each of them respectively.

At a meeting of the lot-holders concerned, held on May 13, 1905, it was resolved that it was inexpedient at that time to take any further steps towards the proposed reclamation. This resolution was carried with one dissentient. A detailed survey of the bed of the sea has been made for the purposes of the proposed reclamation. An approximate estimate of the cost is \$1.50 per square foot of building land which will become available for distribution among the marine lot-holders. It is calculated that ten years will be required to complete the reclamation.

The new plan shows two blocks of building area; cross streets eleven in number, each 75 feet wide. A glance at the new plan shows that the Government proposes to go further out than was the original idea, thus giving to the marine lot-holders a somewhat larger area for building, but necessarily increasing the amount of capital to be expended by them on the scheme, the principal item in the cost of which is, of course, the sea wall.

A ROGUE ELEPHANT.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri is offering a reward of Rs. 50 for the destruction of a rogue elephant which frequents the Upper Tandu and Diana Forest and attacked Messrs. Leggo and Dacet on the 9th inst., at a point where the road left the Upper Tandu Forest about three-fourths of a mile south of Sipah Ghat. It subsequently attacked and killed a pony belonging to Mr. Dacet. The animal is described as a mukhna 7 ft. 6 ins. to 8 ft. high.

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FRAWLEY COMPANY'S SEASON.

"TWIN BEDS" LAST NIGHT.

"Twin Beds" is a delightful American farcical comedy and last night when the Frawley Company produced it at the Theatre Royal, there was a crowded house and another additional proof that Hongkong audiences want farces. "Twin Beds" was shown here by the company before. The plot is a slender one, but the situations are extremely humorous.

On Miss Florence Chapman as Harry Hawkins' wife, who persisted in having twin beds in honour of her tenth wedding anniversary fell the bulk of the acting, and she was the soul of the piece. She acquitted herself remarkably well. Mr. W. D. Howard as Signor Monti, the Italian opera singer, whose voice had charmed New York audiences, gave a surprisingly good rendering of his part. His speech, mode of expressing his thoughts, and pronunciation were delightfully foreign. Mr. G. A. Forbes, as the husband of Blanche, made a good study. Miss Molly Mallin as Signor Monti's wife was also good. Miss Valentine Sidney, as Nora, the English domestic, filled her role with distinction.

To-night "Fair and Warner" will be staged. This piece will wind up the short season of the Company here.

"FOR SALE."

A FINE FILM.

When the manager of the Victoria Theatre made arrangements for the exhibition of Pathé's new photoplay feature entitled "For Sale" in which Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale are co-stars, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, they said, "with a title like that it's got to be a good play." It is a remarkable fact that when its production was recently announced, the Pathé offices all over the country were swamped with requests for information. Not only did the excellent past performances of the co-stars and the reputation of Pathé augur success, but that title, "For Sale," drew swift attention.

It's a play that seems psychologically to live up to the immense interest engendered in the public mind by the title. Just look back and recall how "Bought and Paid For," "Fair in Full," and such attractions made good with the theatre-goers. Not only were the titles wonderfully alluring, but the plays were just as "punchy" as the titles. "For Sale" is the work of Fred Jackson, whose screen plays and novels in the most popular magazines are well known. It affords Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale a splendid opportunity to give their very best, and the young girl star is said to be doing the best emotional work of her career.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

C.R.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

This match will be played on Saturday at Causeway Bay and the following will represent the C.R.C.—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.) Yew Man Tsun, Geo. Lee, Harry Ching, K. K. Wong, Wei Lee San, James Wong, Wong Po Keung, Sin Man Ping, Cheung Wing Kui and Un Hew Fan.

FREDONY AT THE VICTORIA.

To-night Fredony, the celebrated transformist and impersonator, will appear for the first time in his protean novelty "The Man in the Clock." During this one act playlet Fredony will effect with lightning rapidity no less than 29 complete dress changes, impersonating five characters all widely different and changing his voice for each of the persons engaged. His act is like nothing seen before and there is no limit to his dexterity. Fredony claims to change his clothes quicker than a woman changes her mind and one might be pardoned in suspecting the assistance of an accomplice. For this act alone Fredony carries special scenery and settings representing a French interior on a elaborate scale. New numbers will be provided by the support company.

On Friday night a new attraction is announced. Miss Tessie Turner, the ragtime girl from America, make her first appearance before Hongkong audience.

LAWN TENNIS.

FURTHER RESULTS.

The conditions were just favourable to good tennis last night, but some interesting ties were played off in the H.K.C.C. tournament. The results were: Open Championship Singles.—F. A. Richmond beat R. Townsend, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2. Yew Man Tsun beat China Sin Kah, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. Tan Toon Lay beat A. H. Crook, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. Club Handicap Doubles.—C. Hickling and A. D. Humphreys beat Major Ardison and G. A. Hastings, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6. N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings (w/o 39) beat S. E. Green and E. Abraham (w/o 153), 3-6, 6-3, 6-1. Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Capt. Gray and Miss Gordon beat 152 and A. B. Lawarth and Miss Robinson (w/o 46), 6-3, 6-4. Handicap Singles, Class "B."—R. Wingfield (w/o 152) beat E. G. Lammert (w/o 36), 6-2, 6-2.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

There is a full programme of matches on Saturday next at the Valley, five matches being down for decision.

There are two Senior League matches in connection with the United Services League, the Club having Royal Engineers as opponents and the Navy meeting South China. Both the Club and the Royal Engineers have an outside chance yet of winning this League, so that each team will desire a win on Saturday, but Navy have only to win their remaining matches to make this League safe for them. A loss for them and a win for the Club would, however, put the Club in a stronger position, and reverse the positions which now show Navy a good first. If South China field the same team that played last week and show the same form, a rare good game should result in their match with the Navy.

In the Second Division there are three very interesting matches. St. Joseph's, the probable winners of the League, will make a welcome reappearance after several weeks' absence and they will require their best form to take full points from the 83rd Coy. R.A. Kowloon and Navy Reserve will be a good game also, and with the Staffs playing 88th Coy. R.A. the result of these matches should settle the winners and runners-up positions of the League which are now held by St. Joseph's and Staffs respectively. The teams and officials are as follow:—

United Services League.—Club v. R.E., Club ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee Mr. Emery; Navy v. S.C.A., Navy ground, kick-off 4 p.m., referee Mr. Banks. 2nd Division League.—Kowloon v. Navy Res., Club ground, kick-off 2.30, referee Mr. Dewhurst; St. Joseph's v. 83rd Coy. R.A. Military ground, kick-off 2.30, referee Mr. A. Whistler; Staffs v. 88th Coy. R.A. Navy ground, kick-off 2.30, referee Mr. Townsend.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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*NOVARA	14th Mar.	23rd April	3rd May
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* Will take same bottom cargo for Rotterdam—Not available for passenger.

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MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	MON. 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE	Tenshin Maru T. 13,600	WED. 12th Mar. at 11 a.m.
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LONDON or Liverpool via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Inaba Maru T. 13,600 Kamo M. T. 15,980	SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m. SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	Tango Maru T. 13,560 Nikko M. T. 9,600	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 a.m. WED. 23rd Apr.
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NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Yubari Maru T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 11th March.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	*Akita M. T. 8,000	SAT. 15th March.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	*Fushimi Maru T. 12,520 *Suwa Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m. MON. 5th May, at 11 a.m.
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TERO MARU	5th May.
SHIRYO MARU	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	22nd May, from Yokohama.

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Hongkong, 11, Mar. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WAR SERVICE CHEVRONS.

The wearing of War Service Chevrons has so far been un-
authorised in the Merchant
Service. This is a matter which
has been drawn to the particular
attention of the Board of Trade by
the Imperial Merchant Service
Guild which has received an
official intimation from the Board
that it has decided to authorise
the wearing of these chevrons by
the officers and men of the
mercantile marine and also by
licensed pilots. The official notice
authorising the wearing of these
chevrons is as follows:—

The Board of Trade has
authorised chevrons to be worn
by Masters, officers and seamen
of the mercantile marine, licensed
pilots, and fishermen, who have
served at sea or have been
captured or interned during the
war, in accordance with the
following provisions:—

(1) One Chevron may be worn
in respect of sea-going service, or
captivity or internment in an
enemy country, during the period
from August 4, 1914 to December
31, 1914.

(2) One Chevron may be worn
in respect of each or any of the
three calendar years 1915, 1916
and 1917, provided that at least
three months of the year have
been spent aloft in sea-going
service, or in captivity in an
enemy country, or both.

(3) One chevron may be worn
in respect of the remainder of the
war when 12 months have been
spent since January 1, 1918, in
sea-going service (with or with-
out a period of captivity in an
enemy country), provided that
the period of twelve months has
commenced before November 11,
1918, when the Armistice was
signed.

(4) For certificated masters
and officers, licensed pilots,
uncertificated junior officers
qualifying for their first certi-
ficate, surgeons, pursers, wireless
operators, cadets and apprentices
in the mercantile marine, the
chevron for 1914 shall be silver,
the others gold. For all other
officers, skippers, second hands,
petty officers, ranks and ratings
in the mercantile marine, the
chevron for 1914 shall be of red
worsted, the others of blue
worsted.

(5) The chevrons shall be simi-
lar to those worn in the Royal
Navy and shall be worn on the
forearm of the right sleeve of the
uniform, sea rig or shore rig; the
silver and red worsted chevrons
respectively shall be worn below
the others.

(6) Chevrons earned for Naval
or Military Service in ac-
cordance with Admiralty or
War Office regulations, may
be worn in addition to the
mercantile marine chevrons.
No permission to wear the
chevrons other than this general
authorisation, will be required by
masters, officers, seamen, licensed
pilots or fishermen. Chevrons
will not be provided by the Board
of Trade, but they should be pur-
chased by those authorised to
wear them.

(7) Under the defence of the
Regulations it is an offence
for any unauthorised person to
wear a chevron.

OBITUARY.

We regret to report that a cable
was received on February 25 by
the Kailan Mining Administration
from Captain Budgen of the
s. Kwangping reporting that the
chief officer, Mr. Arthur Anderson,
had died during the voyage to
Colombo and had been
buried at sea. The vessel was
returning to the coast from
East Africa via Colombo, having
been requisitioned as a Govern-
ment transport since November,
1917 during which time she had
been employed in the Mediter-
ranean. Mr. Anderson, who had spent
over twenty years on the China
coast, joined the Kailan Mining
Administration's steamers in
March 1907 and had twice held
an acting command.

A CURIOUS FURNISHMENT.

A pick-pocket was caught by
the police recently at Canton for
snatching an earring from a
woman. As a penalty, this thief
was ordered to be exposed to the
public by carrying a signboard,
on his shoulder, for three days,
on which was his written crime,
and he was sentenced by the
Commissioner of Police to eight
months' imprisonment in the
Kwangtung Reformatory.

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SHANGHAI	Chenan	15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	17th Mar. at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	18th Mar. at noon.

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Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hahong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 18th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 21st Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
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TIENSIN	Chipsang	Fri. 21st Mar. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 21st Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
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STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues. 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

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 KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nellore	P. & O.	13 Mar.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sushu M.	O. S. K.	13 Mar.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	13 Mar.
Swatow and Singapore	Hinhua	B. & S.	14 Mar.
Manila	Yuansang	J. M. Co.	14 Mar.
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	15 Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	15 Mar.
Shanghai via Ningpo	Esang	J. M. Co.	15 Mar.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	16 Mar.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	16 Mar.
Swatow and Bangkok	Obangchow	B. & S.	17 Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	17 Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	18 Mar.
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	18 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shizuoka M.	N. Y. K.	19 Mar.
Kobe	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	20 Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21 Mar.
Haiphong	Faksan	J. M. Co.	21 Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21 Mar.
Tientsin	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	21 Mar.
Singapore and Penang	Namsang	J. M. Co.	21 Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	28 Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	31 Mar.
Kumsang	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	1 Apr.
Straits and Calcutta	Tjimanook	J.C.C. L.	1 Apr.
Java			

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "ANYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN
 PORTS VIA SAN FRANCISCO
 HONOLULU, AND JAPAN
 PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 12th March, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 16th March, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged goods will be landed in Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 18th March 1919 at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th March 1919.

T. DAIGU

Manager

Hongkong, 9th March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLONIES, & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th March 1919, at 5 P.M. noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 14th March 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American & Manchurian Line, s.s. WALTON HALL from New York, is expected to arrive on the 15th March.

P. & O. s.s. "NELLORE" left Singapore for this Port on the 6th instant at 5 p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 12th instant at about daylight.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. NANKING sailed from that port on February 22nd, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on March 21st, 1919.

The P. & O. s.s. DILWARA left Shanghai for this Port on the 11th inst. at 6 a.m. with the homeward English Mail, and is due here on the 14th inst. at about 7 a.m.

The K.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Yokohama for Kobe on the 11th March, and is due at Hongkong on or about the 22nd instant.

in morning, afternoon,

NOTICES.

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NON-SKIDS

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AND PARTICULARS

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 of Hongkong Ltd.
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 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

S.S. AUTOLYCUS

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. 1919, at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—
 Kwaguchi, Captain Mikuni, from Kagoshima.
 Yeetsi, from Shanghai.
 Gais, Hongkong, Hotel, from Shanghai.
 Soo Ching, Santwayuen, 5/2, Shingtsay, from Shanghai.
 Tongcheong, from Tok o.
 Tamyook, Bowah Co. Queens Road, from Shanghai.
 Kiofung, from Shanghai.
 Melorn, Passenger, S.S. Sunning, from Amoy.
 Stavrakoff Elbmig, from Kobe.
 Zoroone, from Osaka.
 Sandelson, British Consulate, from Shanghai.
 Woungkeong, Woungcheong-shing, from Moji.
 Tantsak, from Shanghai.
 Woungpung, case, Hotel China, from Tokio.

T. KRIFG.

Act Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Flastro, from Malang retransmitted from Singapore.

T. GIBBS.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1919.

Good Display Despite a Bad Season.

Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
President.—Mr. H. W. Looker.
Committee:—Mrs. Aubery,
Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mr. L. N.
Leefe, Mrs. Newall, Mr. E. J.
Noronha, Mr. Evan Ormiston,
Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mrs. J. W.
Taylor, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, with
Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Hon

Paul Chater; 2, Hon. Mr. Landale.

Roses.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Cricket Club for six Leeks.

Matilda Hospital — for Swe
Peas.

ALL-PILLS

POWELL'S BUILDING.

ARREST OF SHIPS.

A HONGKONG JUDGMENT.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., yesterday gave judgment in an interesting shipping matter.

A writ was issued against the defendant who is resident in Shanghai for damages for a breach of a charter party in connection with the s.s. "Castell".

An application was made to the Court to arrest and detain the other ship belonging to the defendant that came into the port of Hongkong with the view of obtaining security in respect of the claim. The order was granted on the ex parte application and the defendant moved the Court to set aside the order.

The following judgment was given in Chambers:—

This is a summons to set aside the warrants for the arrest of two ships, the s.s. "Toll" and the s.s. "Way Lee", on the ground, inter alia, that section 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not apply to an action brought in personam and that there was neither extreme urgency nor other peculiar circumstances to justify the warrants.

I have already given a decision that the language of Section 23 is sufficiently general to apply to an action in personam. It is, however, clear that "extreme urgency" or "other special circumstances" can only justify the making of the order of arrest under that section and the question which I have now to decide is whether the facts as alleged in the affidavits justified the ex parte order.

The action is brought for damages for breach of a charter party in respect of another vessel, and the grounds relied on by the plaintiff in support of "extreme urgency" or "other special circumstances" may be summarised as follows:—

(1)—That the ships are the only property in the Colony of a Chinese defendant resident in China who has entered into engagements here under charter parties on which he denies liability.

(2)—That the ships were leaving the Colony immediately, and that, unlike ships running on a regular route, there will be no likelihood of their returning, and that there would be no property within the jurisdiction to satisfy any judgment which may be given against the defendant in the action.

(3)—The magnitude of the claim.

(4)—Plaintiffs are British and defendant is Chinese. The contract of charter was arranged in Hongkong. The ship under charter was to be operated from here; the delivery of the vessel and re-delivery at the termination of charter were to be in Hongkong. That breach took place here and that the charter party provides it shall be governed by British law.

(5)—The nature of the case is such that if the ship or the security was released the sole security in so far as this Court is concerned will be removed, and the only alternative will be an action in the Mixed Court in Shanghai.

Certain previous authorities on which the Court has acted on the section in question were also relied on to which I shall refer later.

The question is whether these grounds or any of them constitute extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstance within the meaning of the section.

There has not, in so far as I am aware, been any considered decision of this Court as to the construction to be placed on these words.

Mr. Sharp suggested that the section was framed to meet the geographical position of Hongkong, an isolated British port bordering on China, and to meet the case of shipowners incurring large liabilities here and removing their ships, and leaving a Hongkong merchant with no remedy except in a Chinese Court.

The object of the section is necessarily a conjecture, but if the construction sought to be put upon it is correct I must observe that it is most unfortunate that the legislature did not express its intention in language which may at any rate give some indication of its meaning.

The powers conferred by the section are admittedly very drastic. They give, according to plaintiffs' contention, the right to arrest a ship, as in the present case, passing in the course of its trade through the Colony in an action on which the writ may only again, as in the present case, have just issued. The case would not have been enquired into, the defendant may have a perfectly good defence and yet the Court is empowered to order the

arrest of the ship and her clearance is stopped, presumably until security is furnished on a claim which may have been largely inflated, and the power, if exercised, is quite general and is available in case of British ships or ships in fact of any nationality.

It is therefore not surprising that when the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require. It is also remarkable that the power of the Court to award compensation (summarily) in the case of a ship arrested under such circumstances is limited to \$1,000, and it is further provided that such an award is to have the ordinary legal remedy for damages.

The words "extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances" are disjunctive, and whereas it is easy to construe the first alternative it is more difficult to construe the second. I agree with Mr. Pollock's contention that urgency relates to time, and I think it can only avail the plaintiff's contention in so far as it may be urgent to secure his only alleged security in respect of a possible future judgment.

Well then is the plaintiff's contention well founded? I am clearly of opinion, firstly, that the magnitude of the claim should not govern the Court in exercising its discretion under the section. It is not a peculiar circumstance nor do I think it can be regarded as a link in a chain of peculiar circumstances.

Again there is a peculiar circumstance in the defendant who is resident in Shanghai entering into contracts which were to be performed in Hongkong or that he has no other personal property in Hongkong upon which a plaintiff can reap the fruit of a judgment against him. Further I am not, in my opinion, justified in considering in relation to the construction of the section, i.e., the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstance on which the application was based and the order of arrest made, whether the non-detection of the ships and the probability of their non-return, they being tramp ships, would leave the plaintiff with his only remedy in the Mixed Court in China. Can it be said that it is a peculiar circumstance for a defendant resident in one country to enter into contracts in another where he possibly has no assets? Is it not incumbent on a plaintiff before entering into such contracts to protect himself against such contingencies?

I am, however, asked to apply a very drastic provision to a chain of circumstances which I have set out; none of which need have been unforeseen, or are I think in their nature "peculiar".

That the power vested in the Court under the section is intended to be exercised with caution is clear from the fact that the Court may act of its own motion but only if extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances require. I need only add that if the scope of the Ordinance is intended to confer powers based on the geographical position of the Colony it is for the legislature to say so. The duty of the Court is to place a reasonable construction on the law as it is.

I have not lost sight of the fact that the entire Chapter of the Code relating to attachment contains powers of a drastic and perhaps exceptional character, but the provisions in the previous sections are specific and without ambiguity. The section in question is not, and there is nothing to justify a construction of an ambiguity adversely to a defendant, and the more so at the outset of an action when the merits of the parties are not before the Court. The onus is on the plaintiffs to bring themselves within the section.

The question of the form cannot in my opinion properly arise on the construction of the section. If extreme urgency or peculiar circumstances justify the arrest it should be irrespective of the question of form. To seize defendant's vessels so to provide an asset on which the execution of this Court can issue is I think beyond the contemplation of the section.

On the general question of venue I express no opinion at this stage. As to the two cases which were relied on by plaintiff as a precedent the one was a case of a junk (Action 206/1916) and I made the ex parte order. The action was for the delivery up of the junk and for damages for wrongful detention, and it was alleged in the affidavits (a) that the junk had been stolen from the anchorage at Honam and brought to Yamati typhoon shelter and (b) that the defendant may take it out of the Colony to defeat the plaintiff's claim. The Court may I

BILLIARDS.

STEVENSON LEADS THE WAY.

A London sporting writer says:—

Billiards is riding buoyantly on one of the topmost waves of the incoming tide of sport. It was inevitable that the most fascinating indoor pastime should return to its kingdom with the sheathing of the sword, and English billiards comes back to an enlarged estate as a result of the war.

The fighting forces of our Colonies and of America have succumbed to the infinitely more varied pocket game as compared with that of eternal cannons and English billiards has, in consequence, increased its popularity world-wide.

Professionalism is as indispensable to billiards as it is to most other sports and pastimes, and the experts have a duty to perform to the game in fashioning the ideal style for the novice to attempt to imitate.

The dramatic advent of young Gray from Australia several years before the war, with his undoubtedly skilful but lamentably ugly specialisation in one stroke, had a most baneful influence on billiards. It led to other madcap devices for tall scoring to the exclusion of that beautiful rhythm of all round play which John Roberts inherited from his father and passed on to H. W. Stevenson—superlatively finished.

Stevenson knows that any other stroke specialist may come along at any time to be tolerated by the authorities. Yet this is a splendid opportunity for the killing of specialisation for all time, would the authorities only act promptly.

I remember well a conversation I had with Harry Stevenson during the third and last match of the championship series which he lost to Gray. "Why not," he asked, "have tried to beat Gray at his own game?" (He had already lost the championship in the first two matches.)

With fine scorn Stevenson began: "Let me tell you a story. The first man to tell me the mantle of John Roberts would fall upon me was John Roberts himself. 'Young Stevenson,' observed the Wizard, 'one of these days before long you will beat me out of my place in the billiards world, and I want to give you friendly and fatherly advice.'

'Never specialise in stroke billiards. You will be strongly tempted to do so because you will probably be beaten by specialisation. But if you will stick to your science and your spirit you will retain your hold upon the affections of the billiards public, and that is all you need worry about.'

Harry Stevenson has struck to his science, has unfortunately lost his spirit, but has fortunately not lost the attentions of the real billiards public.

During the last sitting of the third match with Gray at the Holborn Hall when he was hopelessly behind Stevenson succumbed to the temptation of demonstrating to others and myself that he could glide in off the red at will by making a break of over 500 at Gray's own particular game.

Stevenson is not too old to come back. Indeed, he retains all his science, and is merely awaiting the move of the Intelligence Department of the Billiards Office to say to the billiards player, be he professor or novice, "Thou shalt not specialise."

Stevenson ended the break by deliberately cutting the red ball into the middle pocket when still perfectly placed for continuing. The spectators cheered loudly, to Stevenson's annoyance. He never essayed it again, and always regretted having done so on that occasion.

think have found there were "peculiar circumstances," at any rate it is not analogous with the case before me.

In the other case (Action No. 7 of 1918) the ex parte order was made by Gompertz J. The action was for repairs effected to the steamship, the subject of the arrest. And it was alleged that the ship was leaving the Colony before payment had been made, the defendants having no assets within the jurisdiction other than the ship itself.

That case again is not analogous with the case before me.

Whether ex parte orders which were made in those cases were justified I am not called upon to decide. They were not challenged at the time, but they are distinguishable from the present case.

The order for arrest is set aside and the security released.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL BOILER PLANTS.

Mr. H. S. Rowe, B.Sc. (Lond.) Asso. M. Inst. C.E., read a paper recently before the members of the Liverpool Engineering Society on "The Growth and Arrangement of Industrial Boiler Plants."

Mr. Rowe said:—The acute shortage of fuel for firing and of steel for new boilers now places the procuring of the greatest amount of steam per pound of fuel fire, and the maximum desirable weight of steam per boiler used, in a position of the highest national importance, and in these days a demand for additional boilers cannot be justified unless existing boilers are working at the greatest thermal efficiency and steam output consistent with ordinary commercial conditions.

With regard to boiler plants it must be constantly borne in mind that the steam load under industrial conditions is frequently an extremely fluctuating one. Part of a manufacturing plant which has been temporarily shut down for repairs, removal of produce, renewal of supplies of raw materials or other reasons, may be suddenly started up and a very considerable percentage increase of load occur within a few minutes.

The solution of complaints regarding supplies of steam can be usually found by considering two of the main causes of trouble:—(1) The efficient use of steam when generated (2) the adequacy of the boiler plant for the maximum demand to be made upon it having due regard to sufficient spare plant and provision for continuous economical working.

The first is of extreme importance to-day, however much it may have been neglected in the past, but its consideration is beyond the purview of the present paper, so for our purpose let it be assumed that this point has been satisfactorily met. The consideration of the second cause then develops as follows:—(a) Although sufficient steam may be generated for all ordinary purposes yet following additional demands it may increase in cost more rapidly than output. (b) The plant may be of insufficient capacity to cope with the maximum load placed upon it, a proviso which includes the ability or otherwise of the boilers to generate steam at sufficiently high pressures to meet the present demands for economical power generating plant. Where boilers are fitted with mechanical stokers and coal elevating plants the general experience met with seems to be that these additions do not promote so much the average thermal efficiency of combustion over good hand firing where the rate of firing is above say 20 lb. of coal per square foot of grate area per hour, but they have advantages in enabling a greater weight of fuel to be handled by a given number of men at a given number of boilers, and so to increase the possible evaporation from any particular plant. With more than five or six boilers labour costs with mechanical stokers and conveyors compare favourably with hand firing, and the resultant saving and additional output justifies expenditure. A lesser number of boilers than six does not as a rule justify mechanical stokers.

These precedents are often manifestly unjust and inconsistent with one another. Thus judges have frequently to decide cases on the basis of two or more mutually contradictory precedents. Only an expert lawyer can find his way out of such confusion.

This system is worked in the interests of the legal profession rather than in that of litigants. The procedure of the courts is such as to produce a maximum of cost for the litigant and of fees for the lawyers employed. British legal procedure is the most expensive in the world.

As soon as a judge has finished with one case he expects the parties to the next case to be on the spot, ready to proceed without an instant's delay. For the convenience of the Bench all the parties to the next few cases, and all the counsel, have to hang about the law courts at the cost of the litigant, incurring fees to the lawyers.

Counsel demand fees on most exorbitant scale before doing the work. They are allowed by custom to take more cases than they can attend to. After receiving their fees they often leave their client in the lurch and he has no redress. It is generally far more disastrous for a poor person to go to law to remedy a grave injustice than to be convicted of a serious crime involving a heavy fine.

To remedy this state of things should be one of the first cares of Legislature. There is no reason—except undue regard for privileges of the legal profession—why its procedure should not be radically reformed. A commission consisting solely of business men should be appointed without delay to consider how reforms can be carried out in the interests of the general public.

HANKOW BANKING ENTERPRISE.

An addition to the Banking Establishments of Hankow is about to be made by the opening of a Bank at an early date in Panoff's Buildings, opposite to the Russian Club, says the C. C. Post. The Head Office is in Hongkong where it is registered as a Limited Company with an authorised capital of half a million sterling, and where the Bank has been opened for a year. Hankow is the first branch, but it is intended to establish branches at all the ports and big cities in China. The shareholders of the Bank are mainly Chinese who are, or have been abroad and some of them are Britishborn. Their object is to encourage and direct trade between native and foreign merchants and to remove the reproach that China has as yet no native bank that does foreign business. In the coming boom, which all expect when peace has been restored in both Europe and China, the new Bank will doubtless do good business.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

THE MAN IN THE CLOCK

A COMICAL TRAGEDY PLAYED BY

FREDONY

29 Quick changes.

5 Different characters.

A GREAT PROTEAN NOVELTY.

VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

in New Songs, Items and Dances.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

STILL A NEW ATTRACTION

Miss TESSIE TURNER

THAT RAGTIME GIRL

PAIHE PRESENTS

GLADYS HULETTE and CRUGHTON HALE

IN

"FOR SALE"

A STRONG STORY OF TO DAY

IN 5 PARTS.

LAW REFORM.

A COMMISSION NEEDED.

Mr. A. H. Barker, B.A., B.Sc. writes as follows:—

One of the most necessary features of reconstruction of society after the war should be reform of legal administration, too long delayed.

Many complain that it is difficult to secure justice by the aid of the law except at a cost many times greater than the total amount in dispute. Some even regard it as a matter of chance whether justice can be secured at any cost. It is alleged that some cases are decided not on grounds of justice but in accordance with legal technicalities embodied in a chaotic tangle of decisions arrived at in former cases.

These precedents are often manifestly unjust and inconsistent with one another. Thus judges have frequently to decide cases on the basis of two or more mutually contradictory precedents. Only an expert lawyer can find his way out of such confusion.

This system is worked in the interests of the legal profession rather than in that of litigants. The procedure of the courts is such as to produce a maximum of cost for the litigant and of fees for the lawyers employed. British legal procedure is the most expensive in the world.

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THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

A. D. C.

IN THE MUSICAL PLAY

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

FOR GROWN UPS AND CHILDREN

by W. Graham Robertson.

Music by Frederick Norton.

WITH FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND BALLET

OVER 60 PERFORMERS

GALA PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, March 14th, at 9.15 p.m.

The gross takings of which will be allocated to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Prices: Dress Circle	...	...	...	...	...
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...
Box and Gallery	...	...	...	...	...

Third	Monday	...	...	...	...
Fourth	Tuesday	...	...	...	...
Fifth	Wednesday	...	...	...	...
Children	half price to Matinee.	...	...	...	...

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

on Friday next, 28th inst., at 9 a.m.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

Well known for best Materials, up-to-date Machinery and Cleanest Work in the Orient.

HEAD OFFICE:

Nos. 92-100 Queen's Road, Central.

FACTORY:

Nos. 141-145, Wanchai Road.

Branches at Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Canton, China.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS

IN STOCK.

Works:—Footung, Shanghai.

Sole Agencies:—Sterling & Evinrude Motors. Makers "EVO" Motors.

Associated British Machine Tool

Makers Ltd.

A.B.C. Boiler Enamel.

Baxine Ltd., (Leather-cloth).

Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd.,

(Tool Steels &c.)

"Sarco" Steam Traps, Temperature

Regulators &c.

Linotype & Machinery Ltd.

Pulsonster Engineering Co., Ltd.

T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes).

Imperial Light Ltd.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français.
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles (hollow and full), all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:
Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fitch's fire-proof safes.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK ALREADY EXECUTED.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1913.—Barracks in Thudamoc for the French Government, Indo-China. | 1913-14.—Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Saigon. |
| 1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singapore, for the Standard Oil Co. | 1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore. |
| 1912.—Central Market, Saigon, superficial area 320' x 330'. | 1914.—Cooling Wharf at Hongkong with Crane Railway, 5 tons. |
| 1912.—Bridge with swing span at South-lung Camboe, length 178'. | 1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok. |
| 1913.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (35,000 gals.) Saigon, Railway. | 1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water; span 90 ft., Comay, Indo-China. |
| 1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 36' water; span 90 ft., at Rachgia, Indo-China. | 1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore. |

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon. | New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong. |
| Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong. | Grand Hotel, Peking. |
| | Several steamers 3,000 tons, Tientsin. |

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-MORROW

(THURSDAY), March 13th

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/14
30 d/s	3/11 7/16
60 d/s	3/11 11/16
4 m/s	3/11 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Japan	145
T/T India	Nom.
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	73 3/4
T/T New York	73 3/4
T/T Java	178 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	4.03 1/2
T/T Paris	4.04

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/14
4 m/s D/P	3/14
6 m/s L/C	3/14 3/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/3
30 d/s San Francisco and New York	75 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	4.21
4 m/s Germany	4.23
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
T/T Manila	150
T/T Singapore	133
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	6.55 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	44.60
Bar Silver, per oz	47 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Hong Kong 50 cts sub.	var.
10 "	8 1/2 prem.
5 "	8 1/2 5/8 dis.
Canton "	4 3/4 dis.

NOTICE.

G. R. NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that a Limited number of Public Jirikishas will be put into service at the Peak District from FRIDAY, the 14th inst.

E. D. C. WOLFF,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1919.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
21 Praya East
Fongkoon.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY
Manager or Managers.
Application should be sent to
The Rev. W. T. Featherstone,
The Diocesan Boys' School.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. and 1.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 11.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. and 1.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.

SPECIAL CARS.
By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
E. DESJCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

NOTICE.

G. R. NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The public are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in the enforcement of these regulations

1. Keep to the left.
2. Foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists.
3. Slow moving traffic and coolies bearing loads must keep clear of the road on the left hand side of the road.
4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side e.g. motor cars and rickshaws.
5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.
6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tramcar. In the latter case the overtaking vehicle may pass the tramcar on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly adhered to, to prevent obstruction and congestion of traffic.

By Order of the
CAPT. SUFF. OF POLICE.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1919.

G. R. NOTICE.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily—
AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$5.

NOTICE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD.
NOTICE. is hereby given that the Sixteenth Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO
Agents.

NOTICE.

BANK OF CHINA
HONGKONG.

UNDER instructions from Head Office Peking a branch of the above Bank has this day been established in Hongkong at No. 20 and 21 Connaught Road and the following officers have been appointed and authorized to sign on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Tsoung Pei Manager
Mr. D. E. McEwen Sub-Manager
Mr. Li Hsi Yin Assistant Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)
Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$12,500,000.
Reserve Funds \$3,197,403.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:
(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chobien, Pashien, Nianlan, Huanhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sanglang, Shunhefu, Tangshan, Taming, Chouhsien Weinsien (Manchuria): Changchun, Mookden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyangchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Daluy, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulao, Suifu, Hallunfu, Ninguta, Kungchling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchai, Kaipinghsien (Hupei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hsuehchow, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Taingtao, Cheloo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheg, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu, (Honan): Kaifang, Chowkiakow, Hanchien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, Fukiang, Fochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Sanchiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Nimpoo, Landui, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paotowchen (Tashar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.
Kao Tong Po,
Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager.
Mr. Li Hsi Yin.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.
司公限有行銀東亞
Head Office
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00.

Directors.
Mr. Peng Wai Tng, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Kien, Mr. Kan Yung Po, Mr. Li Kien, Mr. Chan Ching Shik, Mr. Wong Yuen Ton, Mr. Chan Wai Ming, Mr. Fong Ping Shan, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager.
Mr. Li Hsi Yin.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.
Kao Tong Po,
Chief Manager.
Mr. Li Hsi Yin.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LTD.
司公限有行銀商華
Head Office
11, Queen's Road Central.
Chairman of Board of Directors
Lao Shu Chuan.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.
RAMSAY & CO.
WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.
WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR EMBROIDERY CARTRIDGES, ETC.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.

Paid up

(1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 13,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING

SAIGON

HAIPHONG

YUNNANFU

HANOI

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London.

NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUVEYRE, JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital

Reserve

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montgat, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Singapore, Dili, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Phum-Pehn, Vladivostok, Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀東亞

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00.

Directors.

Mr. Peng Wai Tng, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Kien, Mr. Kan Yung Po, Mr. Li Kien, Mr. Chan Ching Shik, Mr. Wong Yuen Ton, Mr. Chan Wai Ming, Mr. Fong Ping Shan, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager.

Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager.

Mr. Li Hsi Yin.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kao Tong Po,

Chief Manager.

Mr. Li Hsi Yin.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

Head Office

11, Queen's Road Central.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Lao Shu Chuan.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

LUO HOAN,

Chief Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

